MR. TAFT PLEDGES HIS PARTY TO ROOSEVELT POLICIES

Ohioan Declares that Republican Strength Lies in Carrying Out Reforms Already Inaugurated by the Administration.

Says Democrats Seize Upon Any Kind of an Issue Calculated to Win Votes-Disregard Effect Policies Might Have on Nation-Predicts Success at the Election in November.

nation for the Presidency, spoke as

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which

Maintain Roosevelt Policies.

the fact that we represent policies essen- Constructive Work of Next Administial to the reform of known abuses, to the What Roosevelt Has Done.

should be as amenable to restraint and due interference with legitimate business proceeded by recommending legislation had done much to enable unlawful trusts of business. to drive out of business their competitors.
It secured much closer supervision of the relative merit of such propties and brought within the operation of the same statute express

The operation of the same statute express of business.

Physical Valuation of Railways.

Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this sub
Trust law.

It is not now necessary, however, to discuss the relative merit of such propties without regard to economy of production, but it is enough merely to affirm the necessity for some method by which most of them, gone into bankruptcy.

Retaining Progress Made.

Mr. Roosevelt has set high the standto law. The railroad rate bill was more charged is reasonable or excessive. legal effect of its very useful provisions. ence to law in the fixing of tariffs. The this very subject; pure food and meat inspection laws and the prosecutions directed by the President under the anti-trust law have had a similar moral effect in the general business community, and have made it now the common practice for the great industrial corporations to consult the een enabled to do a profitable business. and a desire for financial power may practical operation maintain these standrds and secure the country against a

Must Clinch What Has Been Done. tration, in my judgment, is distinct from sarily a controlling factor. and a progressive development of that reasonable time, of the many complaints, mission against excessive rates are so manner and secure the benefits of their

Cincinnati, July 28.—Judge Taft, queries, and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, ture of interstate railway stocks and

Advantages of Computers lirecting body, and its functions should

very small percentage of industrial coryou formally tender. I accept it with to effect illegal restraints of trade and therefore, there should be the right and monopolies, and legislation either inductions. selves to registry and to proper publicity regulations and supervision of the De Gentlemen, the strength of the Republi-can cause in the campaign at hand is in

tration.

platform unequivocally declares, to main- very extensive that the interests of the in interstate trade. The fact is that tain them and carry them on. For more public and the interests of the businesses nearly all corporations doing a commerthan them and carry them on. For more than the businesses concerned cannot be properly subserved through an epoch of material development of bureaus in the Department of Commerce and Labor, of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor, of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the Linterstate Commerce Commission.

In the world before. In its course certain of Commerce and Labor, of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor, the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

Should Be Limited to Small Percentage. It is processory therefore the data of the American producer. A system of the market, to maintain or raise trolling the market, to maintain or raise trolling the market, to maintain or raise trolling the market, to maintain or raise of the commerce, and if they all were required to take out a Federal license or a rules of business, honesty and new duties for the Interstate Commerce fidelity and of the limitations imposed by Commission which it is practically imlaw upon their action. This became possible for it to perform, or to denounce known. The revelations of the breaches new offenses with drastic punishment, of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and unless subordinate and ancillary legisla-discriminations by railroads, the accuinulating evidence of the violation of the quick enforcement in the great variety anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the overlssue of stocks and bonds the principles laid down by Mr. Roose-on interstate railways for the unlawful velt, and with respect to which only enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people, and brought on a mote legitimate business by enabling moral awakening among them that boded those anxious to obey the Federal stat-well for the future of the country. of their lawful action. The practica constructive and difficult work, there The man who formulated the expression fore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevel of the popular conscience and who led is to devise the ways and means by the movement for practical reform was which the high level of business integodore Roosevelt. He laid down the rity and obedience to law which he has doctrine that the rich violator of the law established may be maintained and de-

punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he It is agreeable to note in this regard and directing executive action to make that the Republican platform expressly, that principle good in actual perform and the Democratic platform impliedly, fication would probably include a great tion of new plants, can be introduced into approves an amendment to the interstate many small corporations engaged in the any business. All those whom he deals in business. All those called rate bill, designed more effectively commerce law by which interstate rail-

rallway transactions and brought within
The operation of the same statute express
companies, sieeping car companies, fast
freight and refrigerator lines, terminal
rallroads, and pipe lines, and pipe lines, and forbade in
future the combination of the transportation and shipping business under one controil in order to avoid undue discrimination of the same statute express
competition. They have,
the necessity for some method by which
greater, executive supervision can be
given to this subto from that of the community at large. I
convictions on the subject of the tariff,
most of them, gone into bankruptey,
denduring the necessity for some method by which
greater, executive supervision can be
given to the Federal government over
those businesses in which there is a
to from that of the community at large. I
Competition in a profitable business will
not be affected by the mere aggregation
to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a
to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a
many existing plants under one controil in order to avoid undue discrimination and shipping business under
to necessity for some method by which
greater, executive supervision can be
given to the Federal government over
those businesses will
nost of thes all troil.
Threatened unlawful injuries to busimost of them, gone into bankruptey.
Competition in a profitable business will
not be affected by the mere aggregation
to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a
to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a
to prevent them the combination of the transportato prevent them the combination of the transportato prevent them the combination of the transportato prevent them the completion of the transportato prevent them the combination of the profit of the tariff,
or dinate and ancillary machinery to the safequately remedied by an input of the benefit of
the necessity for some method by which
great evenue as a system of the
most of these description.
The plantal combination of the transportato prevent them. The jurisdiction of the feel and unlawful inj President Roosevelt directed suits to be profit upon the reasonable value of its The possible operation of the anti-trust brought and prosecutions to be instituted property, and that if the sum exceeds law under existing rulings of the Suunder the anti-trust law, to enforce its this measure, it ought to be reduced. The preme Court has given rise to suggestions provisions against the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed difficulty in enforcing the principle is in for its necessary amendment to prevent asserts in the industrial corporations. to passage the pure food law and the meat inspection law in the interest of the company's property and in fixing the meating the mean of the company's property and in fixing the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the strades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican proved in has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of the Supreme Court have in effect pointed to such as may be authorized by Federal to such as may be authorized by Federal authorized. He demonstrated to the possession of the framers of the statute. Take two distances: A merchant or manufacturer to the severity of criminal prosecution, in instances: A merchant or manufacturer to the severity of criminal prosecution, in the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in which would require a multiplicity of which would require a multiplicity of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in stances: A merchant or manufacturer of the severity of criminal prosecution, in ple by what he said, by what he recommended to Congress, and by what he did, the sincerity of his efforts to command respect for the law, to secure equality of all before the law, and to save the country from the dangers of a pluto-country from the dangers of a pluto-cratic government, toward which we were fast tending. In this work the sincerity of his efficiency of service and many other cirthouse the sincerity of the same business in those States. Such a retoward has always been entoward would throw out of employment myriads of would throw out of employment myriads of would throw out of employment and would into country lies, and that business is not a
would throw out of employment myriads of would throw out of employment myriads of would into would ontail enormous loss, and
would throw out of employment myriads of would into a result is would entail enormous loss, and
would throw out of employment myriads of would throw out of employment myriads of would into a result is would into a result in the retoward and cratic government, toward which we rate of interest usually earned on normality safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made a viorbied hope of success in the lation of the anti-trust law. My own original outlay. These considerations will chief hope of success in the present controversy must rest on the confidence which the people of the country have in the sincerity of the party's declaration in the state of the same thing in a different way. The business of the success at the polls he can do otherwise than give his full and hearty many that it is full further to the state of the same thing in a different way. The business of the state of the same thing in a different way. The business prosperity involved in Demo-tante plantorm does not prove the state right to his horse or his house or his passed into the hands of subsequent purchasers from the original investors. Such circumstances should properly effect the Mr. Roosevelt has set high the stand-ard of business morality and obedience mining whether the totality of rates useful possibly in the immediate moral ignore them might so seriously and uneffect of its passage than even in the justly impair settled values as to destroy all hope of restoring confidence and forlegal effect of its very useful provisions. From its enactment dates the voluntary abandonment of the practice of rebates and discriminations by the railroad construction which, in returning prosperous times, is sure to the return by their managers to obeding the return by their managers to obeding the return by their managers to obeding the return by the return by their managers to obeding the return by the return by

pure food and meat inspection laws and The effect of such valuation and supervision of

law with a view to keeping within its provisions. It has also had the effect of protecting and encouraging smaller competitive companies so that the same properties of the shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates but have been somable rates. companies so that they have abled to do a profitable business. After ten abled to do a profitable business. Good business for the railas and encouraging smaller comcompanies so that they have abled to do a profitable business. After ten cause of slight negligence on his part, the carriers. Good business for the railtry many and encouraging smaller comcompanies so that they have sometimes of business. After ten cause of slight negligence on his part, the carriers of the most remarkable material prosperity. Then there is the act providing for comrational development and prosperity, there came a pleusation for injury to government emlinearity to the profit of the plant producing and development and prosperity, there came a pleusation for injury to government emlinearity to the plant producing and development and prosperity, there came a pleusation for injury to government emlinearity to the plant producing and development and prosperity there came a pleusation for injury to government emlinearity to the plant producing and experiment emlinearity to the plant producing and expe working of human nature if we did not recognize that the moral standards set further investments may be necessary for part of the country, where it has none, about not only by the enormous expanthe good of the whole country, but it at an exorbitant price, this is evidence sion of business plants and business indirectly affects and reduces the wages that it is attempting an unlawful vestments which could not be readily of railway employes, and, indeed, may monopoly, and justifies conviction under converted, but also by the waste of capitempt, unless the requisite machinery is ntroduced into the law which shall in its practical encounter that the law which shall in its practical encounter that the law which shall in its practical encounter that the law which shall in its practical encounter the law which shall encounter the conclusion would seem to be that in schedule of rates of a railway is exces-The chief function of the next adminis- is a relevant and important but not neces-

Physical Valuation Necessary.

which has been performed by President I am confident that the fixing of rates Roosevelt. The chief function of the next on the principles suggested above would lican and the Democratic piatforms is the administration is to complete and perfect not materially impair the present mar- difference which has heretofore been seen may be maintained, by which the law-breakers may be promptly restrained and punfshed, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments, the burden of the Interstate Commerce Commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown to heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any the machinery by which these standards ket values of railroad securities in most between the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and so heavy that it is utterly impossible for This is why, doubtless, the complaints Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any filed with the Interstate Commerce Com- to conduct their business in a lawful

lawful discrimination in rates between shippers and between places. Of course. the determination of the question nether discrimination is unlawful or ot, the physical valuation of the whole road is of little weight.

Concludes There Should Be Physical Valuation.

I have discussed this, with some degree of detail, merely to point out that the valuation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time time be necessary in settling certain that no evil or injustice can come from valuation in such cases, if it be under-stood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit under all circumstances of the investment is recognized. The Interstate Commerc ission has now the power to ascertain the value of the physical railroad property, if necessary, in determining the reasonableness of rates. If the machinery for so doing is not adequate, as is proba-

ture of interstate railway stocks and bonds without Federal authority. It may occur in such cases that the full value of on of complaints by individuals and by the railway, and, as an element thereof, department of the government charged the value of the tangible property of the greatest economy is just as necessary as ent evils, will bring about the needed with the executive business of supervis- railway, would be a relevant and impor-There should be a classification of that itiy to determine whether the stocks and onds to be issued were to have proper

National Control of Commerce

Another suggestion in respect to suborcontinuance of liberty and true prosper- The field covered by the industrial or the licensing by national license or ity, and that we are determined, as our combinations and by the railroads is so enforced registry of companies engaged

It is necessary, therefore, to devise It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means for classifying and insuring of some competitor or to coerce those who would compete with it to give up their business. There must usually, in the consequent their business.

Mr. Roosevelt's Proposed Classification.

The Democratic platform suggests a retake out a Federal license. This classf- which effective competition, by construc-

corporations to hold more than 50 per cent of the plant in any line of manufacture is made without regard to the

it controlled 60 or 70 per cent thereof.

The proposal to compel every corpora tion to sell its commodities at the same guilty, while our policy is to stamp out and the introduction of the comparative price the country over, allowing for the specific evil. This difference between negligence theory in which an employ transportation, is utterly impracticable. the policies of the two great parties is injured in the service of his employe If it can be shown that in order to drive of especial importance, in view of the does not lose all his right to recover be try, where it has competitors, at a low financial stringency, a panic, and an inand unprofitable price, and in another dustrial depression. the anti-trust law; but the proposal to tal, in extravagance of living, in wars, supervise the business of corporations in and other datastrophies. The free consuch a way as to fix the price of con modities and compel the sale at such price is as absurd and socialistic as was ever inserted in a Democratic political

Difference Between Democratic and

Republican Platforms. The chief difference between the RepubMR. TAFT'S APPEAL TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

leadership in previous campaigns has mani-fested itself to embrace any doctrine which would win votes, with little sense of re-sponsibility for its practical operation. In its striving for success it has ignored the business prosperity of the country, has de-perted from sound economic and govern-mental principles, and has reversed its own

tion. Pariotic members of the party have re-fused to be controlled by party ties, and have either refrained from voting or have supported the Republican candidate. May we not appeal to these courageons and independent citizens again to give us their support in this campaign, because the reasons for their treaking the bonds of

Advantages of Combination of Capital. the assembling of the parts of a machine confidence for the restoration of prosto the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The government should not interlegitimate and are properly controlled, for conventions, is that a tariff shall be im-they are then the natural results of mod-posed on all imported products, whether In the proper operation of comdinate and ancillary machinery necessary petition the public will soon share with great to equal the difference between the omy of operation and lower prices.

What Is an Unlawful Trust?

When, however, such combinations are are made merely for the purpose of conas have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute duress in the conduct of its business der which many articles described by a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate business. its competitors before mere aggregation of capital or plant becomes an unlawful monopoly. It is perfectly conceivable that in the interest of economy of production of such articles and the schedules of the tariff in a number of the they may, provided it does not reach the temporary restraining order without notice may provide it does not reach the themporary restraining order without notice merely to preserve the status quo on the interest of economy of production of such articles against their employer, and they may, provided it does not reach the temporary restraining order without notice merely to preserve the status quo on the theory that it won't hurt anybody has been too common. Many of us recall With such classification in view, Mr. Roosevelt recommended an amendment to the anti-trust law, known as the Hepburn bill, which provided for voluntary of one corporation. It is important, thereclassification, and created a strong mo-tive therefor by granting immunity from

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained

form.

done by many of the so-called "trusts" is Democratic Plank to Limit Ownership protected with the other businesses of the country. The Democratic platform pro-The suggestion of the Democratic plat-form that trusts be ended by forbidding coming into competition with those pro-

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES AS SEEN BY MR. TAFT.

I have pointed out that the attitude of I have pointed out that the attitude of the Republican party with reference to evils which have crept in, due to the enormous material expansion of this country, is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation, while the attitude of the Democratic party under its present leader-ship is the change for the sake of change to the noint of irresponsible destructions and tion to this, the confidence of the lending public in Europe and in this country had been affected by the revelations of irregularity, breaches of trust, overissues of stock, violations of law, and lack of rigid State or national supervision in the management of our largest corporations. Investors withheld what loanable capital remained available. It became impossi ble for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money enough for new construction or reconstruction.

Will Delay Restoration of Prosperity. Gradually business is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually all wealth which was hoarded is coming out to be used. Confidence in security of busines investments is a plant of slow growth, and is absolutely necessary in order that our factories may all open again, in order ployed, and in order that we may again have the prosperity which blessed us for ten years. The identity of the interests operation and the maintenance of the of the capitalist, the farmer, the bu prosperity of the country of which they ness man, and the wage-earner in the are an important part; while Mr. Bryan security and profit of investments can be too greatly emphasized. I submit to would extirpate and destroy the entire be too greatly emphasized. I submit to business in order to stamp out the evils those most interested, to wage-earners. to farmers, and to business men, whether The combination of capital in large and with the business destruction that it

> Republican Doctrine of Protection. The Republican doctrine of protection,

fere with one any more than the other, as definitely announced by the Republican when such aggregations of capital are convention of this year and by previous ern enterprise and are beneficial to the of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently the manufacturer the advantage in econ- cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course include the difference between the higher paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable often one of the results of such union profit to the American producer. A system of protection thus adopted and put in force has led to the establishment. not based on any economic principle but paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable plant and extent of its output, either to we have had, as already said, a period of

Necessity for Revision of Tariff.

classification, and created a strong motive therefor by granting immunity from prosecution for reasonable restraints of interstate trade to all corporations which would register and submit themselves to the publicity regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Ital and combination should be controlled so that the public may have the advantage of reasonable prices and that the production and the sale of such articles in this country, to profit by the excessive to the individual and the smaller corporation which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should requirement that corporations in interstate In a country like this, where, in good to those the tariff should be raised. A revision of the tariff undertaken upon many small corporations engaged in the any business, is comparatively short, cial session with the preliminary investiall Bad Effects of De

has not had the courage of its previous the courts of this country.

Threatened unlawful injuries to busifrom that of the community at large. I shares with the public, or takes some from the protective system. The intro-fact that suit for damages offers an ade-fllegal method to avoid competition and duction into power of a party with this quate remedy. The unlawful injury is avowed purpose cannot but halt the grad-ual recovery from our recent financia might be adequately compensated for in

ery. The policies of the present adminis-may well submit to the considerate judg-tration, which have most industriously ment of all laymen whether the right of promoted all these objects, cannot fail a man in his business is not as distinctly The Democratic platform does not pro- to commend themselves to his approval; protective system of tariffs. The business support to the continuation of the policles of the present administration under

duced by the so-called "trusts." and to We come now to the question of labor. put them on the free list. If such a One important phase of the policies of ourse would be utterly destructive of the present administration has been an their business, as is intended, it would anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an part of the country as completely as if Effect of Democratic Plans on Business. ployers' liability act for interstate rail-To take the course suggested by the roads, and has established an eight-Compulsory Sale of Products at Fixed

Price Impracticable.

The proposal is compel every corporation of the proposal is compel every corporation and the control of the proposal is compel every corporation and the control of the proposal is compel every corporation and the control of the proposal is compel every corporation. cent as it is, in the punishment of the the abolition of the fellow-servant rule ployes, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon inter state commerce railroads for the protection of their employes, and limiting the hours of their employment. These are all party to do justice to the wage-earner. are for compensation of government emprinciple in such cases has been recogfully embodied in definite statutes.

Interest of Employer and Employe. The interests of the employer and the labor and capital into dividends and

terms of the employment. Advantage of Union.

To give to employes their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers SALIENT POINTS IN TAFT'S SPEECH ACCEPTING REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these (Roosevelt's) standards may be maintained.

The practical constructive * * * work of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law * * * may be

Mr. Roosevelt has favored regulation of the business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business to continue. The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals has generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is demanding reform.

A revision of the tariff undertaken upon this principle * * * (making it approximately equal to the difference between cost of production at home and abroad) * * * begun promptly on the incoming of the new administration, and considered at a special session with the preliminary investigation already begun by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate, will make the disturbance of business incident to such a change as little as pos-

This provision * * * (for jury trial in prosecutions for contempt of Federal injunctions) * * * in the (Democratic) platform of 1896 was regarded then as a most dangerous attack upon the power of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees, and it was one of the chief reasons for the defeat of the Democratic party. The Republican platform adopted at Chicago explicitly de-

mands justice for all men without regard to race or color. We must be prudent, and not be lulled into a sense of security which would possibly expose us to national humiliation.

There is a large body of laborers, how- ened change of the status que would inver, skilled and unskilled, who are not flict irreparable injury if time were taken

compliance with their request for a compliance with their request for order might properly be issued without changed terms of employment, workmen notice, but, generally, I think it is otherhave the right to strike in a body. They wise. In some State courts, and in fewer have a right to use such persuasion as Federal courts, the practice of issuing a against their employer, and they have a that the practice has been pursued in other than industrial disputes, as, for insupport those engaged in a strike, to elegate to officers the power to direct he action of the union, and to withdraw ings with or giving custom to those with

What Labor Cannot Lawfully Do.

trade having control of 25 per cent of times, there is an enormous floating capithe products in which they deal shall tal awaiting investment, the period before our present business system, begun is sometimes known as a secondary boy-promptly upon the incoming of the new cott against his customers or those with many different things which the plaintiff called rate bill, designed more effectively to restrain excessive and fix reasonable to restrain excessive and fix reasonable takes, and to punish secret rebates and discriminations which had been general fit the practice of the railroads, and which had been general fit the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable unlawful trusts and the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable unlawful trusts and to punish secret rebates and discriminations which had been general fit the practice of the railroads, and which had been general fit they are not really within the practice of the anti-plant is not, therefore, necessary to possible.

The practice of the railroads, and which had been general fit they are not really within the practice of the anti-plant is not, therefore, necessary to possible.

The practice of the railroads, and which had been general fit they are not really within the practice of the flower of the subject to rarely exceeding a year, and is usually gations already begun by the appropriate whose total value is so inconside the fit is not, therefore, necessary to possible.

The practice of the railroads, and which had been general fit they are not really within the prellminary investion to rarely exceeding a year, and is usually gations already begun by the appropriate of the flower of the fit is the fit in the interest to rarely exceeding a year, and is usually gations already begun by the appropriate of the flower of the flowe The Democratic party in its platform for a great many years been settled by the standpoint of the man who believes

depression and produce business disaster damages by a suit at law, but it is the cacious in securing produce ompared with which our recent panic result of a constantly recurring series of into legislative act the best present prac-

It is difficult to tell the meaning of the nocratic platform upon this subject. It says:

questions of noncettien with industrial disputes. We feem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartisfity, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial investes were involved.

This declaration is disingenuous. eems to have been loosely drawn with it can be effected without injury to the the especial purpose of rendering it sus- administration of the law. ceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and so a diometrically opposite in that infunctions should not issue merel et those responsible for the declaration must have known that no one has ever naintained that the fact that a disput was industrial gave any basis for issuing an injunction in reference thereto.

The declaration seems to be drawn in

its present vague and ambiguous shape order to persuade some people that it is a declaration against the issuing of in at the same time it may be possible to Dangerous Attack on Power of Courts bjects to class distinctions that no such lear and unequivocal. We are anxious ustice to labor in the issuance of injunctions, not in a spirit of favoritism to one feat of the Democratic party in that condoyes will be adopted in the future; the set of our fellow-citizens, but for justice test, as it ought to have been. The extrinciple in such cases has been recogfor exercising or refusing to exercise the weaken the power of the co power of injunction must be found in the forcement of its lawful orders can hardly character of the unlawful injury and not be overstated. who inflict this injury.

wages. This must be a constant source of periodical discussion between employer

Injunction.

having great capital, they may well damental rule of general jurisprudence of industrial peace through the in- an exception in the issuing of temporary thing or not doing anything, and he dis-

organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as
those of the union men, and are to be
protected with the same care and watchfulness. not become formidable except after suffi-cient time in which to give the defendants notice and a hearing. I do not mean to In order to induce their employer into say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes where a restraining stance, in corporate and stock controversies like those over the Eric Railroad in which a stay order without notice was regarded as a step of great advantage to What Labor Cannot Lawfully Do. | whom it was secured. Indeed, the chances What they have not the right to do is of doing injustice on an ex-parte applica-

to injure their employer's property, to in- tion are much increased over those when ture their employer's business by use of a hearing is granted, and there may be threats or methods of physical duress the defendant to his detriment. In the interest in their controversy to come to question it is the duty of the citizen and their assistance. These principles have

> fendant desires a postponement of the which has sometimes occurred by which application has been issued without no the injunction has been fixed weeks and months after its date, could not recur.

Small Number of Cases

The number of instances in which restraining orders without notice in industrial disputes have issued by Federal courts is small, and it is urged that they do not, therefore, constitute an evil to be remedied by statutory amendment. The small number of cases complained of above shows the careful manner in which most Federal judges have exercised the furisdiction, but the belief that such cases are numerous has been so widespread and has aroused such feeling of injustice that nore definite specification in procedure to prevent recurrence of them is justified if No Provision in Democratic Platform

as to Notice.

With respect to notice, the Democratic platform contains no recommendation. Its only intelligible declaration in regard to injunction suits is a reiteration of the plank in the platform of 1896 and 1904 providing that in prosecutions for contempt in Federal courts, where the violation of the order constituting the contempt charged is indirect, i. e., outside of the presence of the court, there shall be a jury trial.

This provision in the platform of 1896 was regarded then as a most dangerous attack upon the power of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees, and it was one of the chief reasons for the de-

Effect of Jury Trial.

Under such a provision a recalcitrant employe never differ except when it being unlawfully injured is entitled to the witness who refuses to obey a subpoena comes to a division of the joint profit of remedies which the law has always given may insist on a jury trial before the court him, no matter who has inflicted the in- can determine that he received the subclass poena. A citizen summoned as a juror of periodical discussion between employer and the employe, as indeed are the other and the employe, as indeed are the other brought into court must be tried by an-Notice and Hearing Before Issue of the summons. Such a provision applies I come now to the question of notice order which the court issues against pe before issuing an injunction. It is a fun-sons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the Court of having great capital, they may well damental rule of general jurisprudence unite, because in union there is strength. that no man shall be affected by a judicial Court, and a judgment and decree entered and without it each individual laborer and proceeding without notice and hearing. Court, and a judgment and decree entered and an order issued, and then if the demploye would be helpless. The promo-